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The Saratoga Trust Plank.

In making the trust plank in the platform of the Republican State Convention soon to meet at Saratoga, one idea should be kept clearly in mind. Condemnation of the "evils" wrought by trusts, and the expression of purpose to protect the public against wrongful monopoly may be safely carried to any extent that seems wise to the platform makers. Nor can there be laid down any rule for limiting the discussion of the State's power over the corporations to which it grants its formal license to do business in the corporate form. But the proposition that New York should declare for a Constitutional amendment empowering the Federal Government to regulate corporations is another matter.

Of all the political ideas that have grown up with the phenomenal industrial development enjoyed by the people of the United States during the last ten years, that of the amendment referred to is the most revolutionary. In the practical obliteration of the individuality of the States and the incalculable enlargement of the power of the central Government which such an amendment would effect there would be a more momentous change in the character of the American Government than any leader of the ranks of radicalism has ever ventured to advocate openly and directly.

For a State like this, in industry the foremost in the Union, politically long recognized as the arbiter of national elections, and, in company with its sisters, prosperous to the degree that rather commands conservatism than suggests experiment, to favor so fundamental a change in our organic law would be illadvised indeed.

Gen. Henderson's Successor.

The first Republican Congressman reported as announcing his intention to be a candidate for Speaker of the Fiftyeighth House is the distinguished member from the Second district of Maine. This is not astonishing. Mr. LITTLE-FIELD has the habit of being earliest in

His ambition is legitimate and lauda-There are, however, at least half a dozen Republicans in the House of ability the society in which he moved, that is the candidate for Mayor shall come next equal to Mr. LITTLEFIELD's, with par- | not equally applicable to every society, | year. liamentary experience superior to his, conventionally high or low, religious no and with stronger claims to precedence in any redistribution of party honors. The friends of several of these gentle-The gentlemen themselves are silent. At the present writing Mr. LITTLEFIELD has the field all to himself.

The reticence and self-restraint of the other potential candidates for Speaker impress us as sensible under the circumstances. It is nearly fifteen months before the Fifty-eighth House, in the regular course of events, will ballot for a new Speaker. It is only about six weeks before the citizens of the United States will ballot for the men who are to choose the next Speaker in December, 1903. If the Democrats should carry the Congress elections in November, 1902, the rival aspirations of Republican statesmen will lose much of their contemporaneous human interest.

The immediate concern of the majority party in the Fifty-seventh Congress would seem to be that Speaker HENDERson's successor in the Fifty-eighth shall be a Republican-not any particular Republican.

Uncle JOE CANNON seems to appreciate this.

The Army Manœuvres.

The preparations for the first manœuvres ever undertaken by our army are complete, and the various troops detailed to take part in them are now on the way to the field, at Fort Riley, Kan. All the Regulars are to report to Major-Gen. BATES, assigned to command the Division of Manœuvres, to-day and tomorrow, and the operations will begin on

the 29th of the month, to last ten days. From Fort Crook, Neb., the Second and Third battalions of the Twentysecond Infantry are marching to Fort Riley: from Fort Leavenworth the First Engineer Battalion, the Third Squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, the Sixth Infantry, and the Twenty-eighth Battery of Field Artillery, are likewise on the road. Fort First Battalion of the Twenty-second, and Fort Sill the First Squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, and the Sixth, Seventh.

Invitations were sent to the Adjutant- are inclined. Generals of the various States asking them to send detachments of the National Guard; but only three States were able squadrons of cavalry, rather more than six regiments of infantry, and seven field batteries, with detachments of the signal and the hospital corps; in all about 10,000 men, or one division.

The regiments marching to Fort Riley try, with advance and rear guards, patit keeps pretty straight. Divorce and in Washington. Hostile criticism might mittee on reform rather than so trols, flankers, and outposts at night. the interchange of wives? Public opin- be provoked if the course of these this requirement uncomplainingly.

the beginning of the manœuvres, the engineers will lay two pontoon bridges for use during the season, and the other troops will practise marching and less important evolutions. The State troops are not expected until the 28th of the month

The plan of operations is not yet made public, but the evolutions performed by he troops in reaching Fort Riley will be repeated on a larger scale, and there will be combined movements by all the arms of the service represented.

Although the number of men present will be insignificant compared with those taking part in the autumn manœuvres of the European countries, and even with those at the British manouvres. the operations at Fort Riley will be exeedingly valuable. They will be the first of the kind ever undertaken by our army, and will give the first opportunity for many years for studying the handling of a large body of men. Our operations at Santiago took little more time than the manœuvres will require, and were in effect much like our Indian battles on a scale many times enlarged; our fights in the Philippines have been much on the same line: they have been " soldiers' battles" almost wholly. The mangeuvres will call for continued gen-

If, as is probable, the cooperation of the States is desired at future manœuvres, it will be necessary for the Government to send invitations at the earliest possible moment after the completion of the present evolutions, that the State authorities may make their plans in time. So far as this State is concerned, it might be wise not to open the State Camp at Peckskill, at least for one season, and to send instead selected battalions of the National Guard, " regimented " under competent officers, to take pert in the manœuvres. The Peekskill camp is largely outgrown, though to its example we may ascribe the institution of the army's autumn manœuvres, at least to some extent; and the opportunity to join with Regular troops will probably prove acceptable to many officers and men, if due notice be given by the War Department.

Be Not Boastful.

The manner of the ending of the career of Mr. FISH was made use of by Mr. HENRY MORTON, in his letter in THE Sun yesterday, as a text from which to preach a sermon on the "vice and corruption " of the " Four Hundred."

Let us not be hypocrites. We all know very well that " vice and corruption " are not confined to any " set," smart " or otherwise; that SAM SMALL'S getting drunk while preaching movement is a humbug and a false pretence; that because here and there a conduct the whole body of the clergy are not open to suspicion as wolves in sheeps' clothing.

less than irreligious. Only hypocrisy will pretend that " vice and corruption " have a particular social seat, for they are everywhere, as frequent, relatively, in the quietest village circle as in the romp and bustle of "smart" society. They are a monopoly of neither rich nor

poor, as we all know. What is the spirit which Mr. MORTON expresses in his rejoicing over " the tearng off the mask that concealed only vice and corruption in those whose actions should be examples for the rising generation to profit by," except exultation over the demonstration that these people are no better than the run of society? Of course, they are no better; the wonder is that they are not much worse, with all the opportunities for mischief they have in their abounding money and the stimulus to it they have in their lives of leisure and luxury. No mask needs to be torn off from those people to prove that hearts deceitfully wicked are under fine clothes and are beneath an exterior of polished refinement no less than under the rags of the Red Light

district. Of all people, these are least masked; they are the most conspicuous both in their vices and their virtues. They cannot hide themselves. If one of them falls the noise is heard through all society, while a man in another social sphere might tumble into the gutter without attracting more than casual observation among only a little knot of bystanders. It is fair to Mr. MORTON's " Four Hun-

dred " to say that, at least, they do not pose as moral exemplars. They do not assume a virtue they have not. They are a set of people bent only on getting as much pleasure out of life as possible. That is their prime business. They are a circle with no official or traditional standard to uphoid. More than any America there have grown up great Logan H. Roots and Fort Reno send the fortunes the dispensation of which by their possessors is more unrestricted than in any aristocratic society. No-Eighth Cavalry, by rail. The garrison where else are the actual cash incomes of Fort Riley will take part in the ma- at the absolutely independent disposal nœuvres also: the First Squadron of the of the rich so great as they are in Fourth and the Second Squadron of the America now. No class tradition, no

The wonder, then, is, as we have already suggested, that the "smart set" puts so great a curb on itself as it does. Gento accept. Colorado, Nebraska and erally, it is a social circle of strict con-Kansas will send infantry, Kansas add- ventional propriety, with a commonplace the Treasury has stated informally that ing two batteries of field artillery. The routine of existence. Probably, there he cannot consider any proposition for total force taking part in the manœuvres | are in it relatively fewer departures from will be one battalion of engineers, four the line of strict morality than among an equal number of people in the village life of New England. Free as they are by reason of the independence which comes from the possession of much money, they are still under subjection to it. The release of public money in to Mrs. Grandy. They are not yet a law this new way would be a departure from from their permanent stations are ad- unto themselves. So long as Mrs. the traditions of the Treasury Departvancing as if through an enemy's coun- Grundy's sharp eye is feared by a society ment; and traditions are very strong

all our States justifies them. Going cession by inclination to the criticism of public sentiment. Very likely they there likely to be would go to immoral extremes far more than they do if they dared; but, usually, fear of Mrs. Grundy deters them.

Is it not very much the same in society corruption.

merely social; and if his distressing fate used as appropriately to point a moral of the dangers which surround the path of a man in a political life. But actuboasting by the strong man able to put domination by a weaker brother is ground for surprise.

" Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Tammany.

The situation which the leaders of Tammany now confront is so full of danger for the future of the organizaticn that prudence points for all of them course of conciliation, CHARLES F. MURPHY, a capable district leader, skilled in Tammanyism, is a candidate for the friends believe, apparently with cause, that he would be able to muster a suffiand the Executive Committee to elect minority of importance, to offend which it in many months.

Tammany's reason for being is the winning of elections. It is designed not only to control delegates, but also to its leaders are fixed on the municipal temperance in Vermont is no proof, no election of 1903 in the city of New York. indication, that the whole temperance They have high hope that the Democratic organizations of the boroughs making up the city will be able to defeat | had in the too brief day of WILLIAM E. clergyman is discovered in disreputable any Republican-Fusion candidate for Russell. Mayor at that election, and the question of importance with them at the present time is not the name of the man who There is no moral lesson in the fate of shall lead the Tammany organization, Mr. Fish, as concerns the influence of but the name of the county from which

> Kings county gave the candidate to the party last year in the person of party managers believe that they will be entitled to name the candidate next year, when there will be a prospect of

> men will have their wish. the nomination of their candidate. The Kings, Queens and Richmond party organizations, supported by a faction of Tammany, would defeat any New York county man who might be put forward in the convention, and the faction making the alliance with the Kings county organization would reap the benefit. Ultimately it would be in control of the patronage, and through that, in time, of

> the organization. The effect of a split in Tammany Hall would be to make the organization play second fiddle to the Kings county organi-

> zation. The probabilities are therefore that wisdom will adjust the affairs of Tammany Hall on a basis of mutual interest, not on the basis of personal ambition, or malice, or unfriendliness. It is not to be believed that for the sake of a golden egg of doubtful worth, the leaders of Tammany will kill the goose. They hope to have many eggs in the future.

The Currency. The suggestion made in THE SUN some days ago that, inasmuch as the Federal statutes, properly construed, did not limit the Secretary of the Treasury to the acceptance of Government bonds alone as security for the deposit of public money in national banks qualified to act as Government depositories. other society of wealth and luxury in and that, therefore, in view of the danger the civilized world to-day they are inde- to business interests threatened by the pendent of any such restraints. In locking up of funds in the Treasury, it might be advisable for the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the idea of depositing money in the banks upon the security of first mortgage railway bonds and similar gilt-edge collateral, has aroused general public interest. We are glad to observe that unfavorable comment regarding the new scheme is rare, class obligation acts as a restraint on and that the consensus is that if the Nineteenth and Twentieth field bat- their absolute free will. They can Treasury is to go on permanently imspend their money or save it, as they pounding the public funds, some way of releasing these funds in times of stress must be provided. The only such way is

in the manner indicated by THE SUN. The announcement comes from Washington, however, that the Secretary of the tender of any other security than Government bonds as a pledge against the deposit of Treasury funds. While we regret that Secretary SHAW has arrived at this decision, we can fully appreciate the reasons that impelled him

the criticism should come from ignorant through the form of a divorce is a con- people; and there is no extraordinary money stringency in progress, nor is

But the discussion has served the useful purpose, at least, of again stirring public opinion concerning the ridiculous Treasury system of the country. The generally? Is not terror of Mrs. Grundy only merit that this system possesses is everywhere the powerful guard an of absolute safety; but in the first manupropriety? The moral danger will come | facturing, commercial and trading nation when the "smart set," the arbiter of of the world, such as the United States fashion, declares its independence of has now become, something else besides Mrs. Grundy, defies the old lady and ideal safety in its monetary and Treasbecomes a law unto itself; for, unques- ury system is required. Possibly at the tionably, that law will be indulgent of next session of Congress the various offences from which comes sure social bills proposing a reform in this matter will not be shelved as they have been As to the late Mr. FISH, only ignorance in the past, and some serious effort will could make him representative of the be made to improve existing conditions. smart set." He was a man who took | We desire to go upon record now, howlittle pleasure in the manner of life it | ever, as predicting that no matter what leads, and he was not in any sympathy | reform of the currency may be effected, with its ambitions. His earlier aspira- the difficulties such as the financial martions had been political rather than kets are now experiencing will be of annual occurrence and of varying rigor is to be cruelly lugged in as a text from just so long as the Treasury vaults rewhich to preach a sermon, it might be main practically the only storehouse of Government money.

These financial troubles are simply due to too much Government revenue ally, they are the dangers which sur- or too little; and as it is impossible round every path. They are natural for Congress, that is, the power that proclivities and propensities, of which regulates the revenues, to calculate the restraint is no more a ground for with any exactness one or two years in advance just what the expenditures of the curb on them than yielding to their the Government in that period will be, the result is that there is always a very considerable Treasury deficit or Treasury surplus. When the surplus accumulates and gets locked up in the Treasury awaiting Congressional action, stringency in the money market is almost inevitable before relief comes

Massachusetts Kicks Out Bryanism. The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention threw over the Hon, George FRED WILLIAMS and the Kansas City platform, nominated a brilliant young leadership of the organization, and his capitalist for Governor and made a respectable and conservative platform.

The Hon. WILLIAM A. GASTON, son of cient support in the General Committee | a Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, is an educated business man with him, even should there be a hard fight a remarkable aptitude for the manageagainst him. But Mr. MURPHY has to ment of important enterprises. He is a think of more things than his personal good specimen of the capable, alert and ambition. His opponents constitute a energetic men now rising to the front in the modern process of industrial and would result in such bitter feeling that | financial consolidation. Under his leadthe organization would not recover from ership, the Massachusetts Democracy turns its back on forlorn hopes and crazy policies, gives up the war against wealth and seeks to deserve the respect and confidence of sane and sober men. It has control officeholders, and the eyes of been greatly injured in the hands of Bryanism. Even Republicans will hope that under GASTON, it may revive something of the courage, the title to public esteem and the political skill which it

At the meeting of the Faith Curists in Jersey City Wednesday a Philadelphia woman testified that by means of faith and prayer she had been " cured of being an etress." Does this mean that she was cured of the delusion or illusion of believing that she could act? If it does, the faith cure is seen to be homogopathic and delusion drives out delusion. The public happiness EDWARD M. SHEPARD, when defeat would be increased if a good many other seemed probable. The Kings county deluded "actors" and "actresses" would

victory. They are united, and unless celled, perhaps permanently, may think Tammany is united, the Kings county that the boys have been treated unfairly. Should Tammany, however, be torn be inclined to regard the action of the with internal fights, the Kings county | Jockey Club's stewards as both timely and managers would doubtless bring about proper. By this we do not insinuate, by

During the nine days at Fort Riley before | ion as expressed in the laws of nearly | legends was disturbed, even though | THE PLAIN TALE OF A MINER. Letter From One Who Has Worked in the Coal Regions for Thirty-three Years.

> WILKE -BARRE, Pa., Sopt. 18. The nincteenth week of the strike is drawing to a close and, being an old miner with deep sympathies for the men, their wives and it seems to me that the time has come when the truth ought to be told and actual facts which govern the present struggle laid before the men. If after a careful perusal of them, they care to continue the strike, well and good. I will at least have done my duty in so far as I can see it. is the sole motive that actuates me in writing this letter. I may further add that I have lived among the miners in the anthracite field for thirty-three years, have come in contact with them daily for all the time named and have worked up through every grade of the trade; so that I cannot be said to be unfamiliar with the subject in hand. My effort will be to talk so plainly that even the youngest breaker boy can fully comprehend what I am driving at. Mark you, I do not say to the men, "Go back to work." citizens in a free country it lies with them that they have just cause for remaining out and that they can stand the strain success fully, by all means let them do so. I am ready to concede that the big on panies have often been harsh and tyrannical

in their treatment of the men and that the men have grievances which ought to be righted. If they are not touched upon here may be dealt with in a later article Meanwhile my aim will be to show the men how the strike was brought about and what the result is likely to be. Winter is knocking little children clinging to their knees at night or sitting around the stove looked at matter varely in the face and asked themselves; Vhat is going to become of these little sho less feet and thinly clad bodies when the piercing winds of winter blow and the merciess snow fills every nook and cranny?" It is the fear of the suffering that must follow a prolongation of the present struggle which lone leads me to interfere in this matter. backed by the knowledge that if the mer had their own way and could go back to work without fear of the odium that has been east on others, they would gladly do so. The present strike is not of the men's mak-

It is the creation of certain hot heads a few offi ers who were afraid of losing their fat and lucrative jobs and of the breake boys, who, like all other youngsters, were n the voting at the meetings of the locals hereby electing strike delegates to the con vention. This will be news to readers not amiliar with the facts in the case, but it is true nevertheless, and will stand the strictest investigation

Previous to the strike the men were workng pretty steadily and making good money. wages ranged from \$50 to \$100 per month of twenty-siz days. Many made ore than that, and very few, if any, made Laborers were paid in proportion. while breaker boys averaged about 80 cents day. In many families two and three were working in and around the mines, so that here were peace and plenty in general. The men did not want a strike, and so sure were that there would not be any that they did not deem it worth while to attend the meetings held for the election of delegates. True, many of them could not have participated in the election, for it is an open secret that when the strike was declared fully 50 per cent, of the mine workers were not in good standing with their locals, having grown tired of the whole business as a mere benefit. In a word, they were dissatisfied with the manner in which the union was being conducted. They had seen politics, race and creed prejudices and everything else that ought to be carefully . xcluded from such organizations worked for all they were worth, and they soch found out that their officers were not sufficiently interested in welfare to care a straw how things went with them. It was the hardest kind work to get them out to their meetings. and when they did succeed in bringing in one now and then, he had nothing further to say to them than "Keep your dues up and stick to the union them better citizens by educating them never once occurred to them, probably because, for

the most part, the efficers are themselves an

as a rule, do not rise very much higher than

uneducated crowd, with aspirations, which,

medicated crowd, with aspirations, which, whose licenses to ride have been cancelled, perhaps permanently, may think that the boys have been treated unfairly, but friends of the turf generally will be inclined to regard the action of the Jockey Club's stewards as both timely and proper. By this we do not insinuate, by any means, that these riders for Messrs.

BELMONT and WHITNEY have been rosponsible for all the irregularities which have characterized horse racing in these parts during the last few weeks. Other riders, for aught we know, may have been quite as guilty of misconduct on the track as the two who have been selected for punishment; but the fact of the matter is that it was "upto "the stewards to make a sharp example of one or more of the boys whose behavior for some time past had aroused suspicion.

The old maxim that it takes two to make a bargain seems to be specially applicable in the present instance. No one at all familiar with racing tactics believes for a moment that either of these jockeys would be where he is to-day if there had not been some demoralizing force back of him; and the pity of the whole matter is, of course, that the real offenders—the fellows who lie how and reap big profits while their dupes suffer—cannot be found.

According to a despatch in the St. Paul Globe, there is to be a grand illumination and show of freworks in the Masonic Tomple theatre of Chicago, Sept. 22. The programme:

"On that afternoon every woman and git who has hair that by any line of argument can be classed as red will be admitted free to the Masonic Tomple theatre, where the singer will be an attraction and show of freworks in the Masonic Tomple that the real offenders—the fellows who lie is low and reap big profits while their dupes suffer—cannot be found.

According to a despatch in the St. Paul Globe, there is to be a grand illumination and show of freworks in the Masonic Tomple theatre, where the best of the suffer of the second of the suffer of the level of a saloon bar toprau.
Of course there are exceptions to this rule

The Parker House bar, one of the most famous and beloved of Massachusetts in stitutions, was closed at 4 P. M. Wednesday for the rest of the day and the evening. The reason given is that the proprietor "thought it best for all hands." The delegates from the Democratic State Convention kept crowding in from Tremont Temple and the professors behind the bar were getting behindhand with their exercises. Besides, the seats in Tremont Temple are sedate and leather-covered; and it was feared that the delegates, if comforted much with flagons, night forget that they were not in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, and stand on the chairs in moments of eloquence or enhusiasm. The real reason is not given. The truth is that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has returned to town. Its Commissary-General Fort Parker were barely sufficient for the wants of the troops at cocktail morning drill Thursday. Civilians were excluded at once.

The sins of some New England commuters have brought down upon their fellows a remarkable punishment. Hereafter the Boston and Maine Raifroad will demand a photograph of any purchaser of a season ticket, for identification. The New England commuter; should appoint a committee on reform rather than submit to this requirement uncomplainingly.

is furnished by the strange. Scranton, who Peoples Coal Company of Scranton, who operate the Oxford mine. They had eight strikes in cievun weeks, if I remember rightly, and in every instance the men lost, the LX ecutive Board declaring that there was no ecutive strike in each case. I could multiplicate the strike in each case. is furnished by the strange experience of the cause for a strike in each case. I could multiply cases similar to the foregoing without limit, and they would all go merely to show that the operators had lost control of their plants and that the men who wanted to work were not allowed to do so if the whim seized the ring in control of the mine. The amount of money loss to the property of the control of the mine. of money lost to the men and to the com-panies by such foolish acts as the foregoing panies by such foolish acts as the foregoing is beyond computation, but it runs far up into the millions, and that at a time when everything was supposed to be running smoothly between the operators and the United Mine Workers, as they were working under an express agreement which each side was in

Workers, as they were working under an Xpress agreement which each side was in honor bound to keep. I am not here as an applogist for the corporations; but let me ask any sane man, whether he knows any thing about business management or not, if any business enterprise could be successfully managed under such conditions. There can be but one answer to this question. It was against the expressed desire of Mr. Mitchell that the present strike was called it was also against the wishes of a great majority of the men. Nine out of every ten men you meet are tired of it, and will say so if they have confidence enough in you to tell you what they think privately. That bying the fact, wherein lies the remedy?

Mr. Mitchell holds it if he cares to Czercise it. He cannot order the men to return to

Mr. Mitchell holds it if he cares to (Isrcise it. He cannot order the men to return to work. The rules of the order forbid such action on his part. But he can call a special convention, to which the delevates should go uninstructed, and, after discussing the matter briefly and to the point, a secret ballot may be taken, and if counted by disinterested parties I'll waser that the strike comes to a speedy end. Secretary Dempsey of District No. 1 stated at a meeting held near Throop, Lackawanna county, recently that the strike had to be declared to save the union, but the young man really did not mean that. What he did have in mind was that the strike had to be declared to save the gang in control. This statement is within the strict lines of fact. I think the men ought to know these things and grany more that will yet come up, for the fact that they have been fooled into their present hard position is beyond all question. Another point that the men ought to think

Another point that the men ought to think over is that the companies will not, and, indeed, cannot, recede from their present position, and there is no law on the statute books by which they can be made to do so. Every striker has been discharged from his former position and therefore has no claim on the operator whatever. No law can be maded that will compel a man to employ another against his will; nor can it force arbitration between men where no bond whatever exists that can legally link their interests together. All talk along the line of arbitration under existing conditions is simply nonsense, but if the men went back to work and had another dispute with the companies while in their employ they might claim the benefits of such a law if one should be passed. At present the mine workers case is hopeless; the "greedy" corporations have got things all their own way, but they might turn the tables on them if they went the right way about it, and the first step is to go back to work and save the union.

I did not intend to go quite as far as this when I started, but honesty compels me to do so before closing. The union is at stake if the present course is maintained, and think of the hardship that must fall upon the women if the present course is maintained, and this of the hardship that must fall upon the wom-and children if they are forced to face t and children if they are forced to face the winter without the nece-sary food and clothing to preserve heaith and confort. The union will provide, you say. The union has done much, but it cannot do all, and men with limited incomes grow tired of giving, no matter how worthy the cause may by These facts ought to be kept in mind by the men and their officers, and if there is a spark of the real stuff that men are made of, there can be but one result, viz. the men will give up the struggle for the time being as hopeless. Their better judgment told them what to expect before they embarked on it, and he is a foolish fellow indeed who tries to break down a stone wall by butting his head against it.

The Horror of the Cats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In such time as the present, when a mighty indusrial struggle is claiming our closest attention, we are liable to lose sight of the cat

uisance in our own backvards. I have just returned from my vacation spent in a quiet region where, for four long weeks. I never knew a harsher note than the bleat of a distant lamb or the squeel of the buck-saw that needed but a touch of lard. To my great discomfort I now find that I have returned to the busy city blocks to pass sleepless nights in a small and modest room commanding an extensive sweep of backyards. Those in front rooms will laugh at my earnest complaint against this terrible nuisance. But, sir, I am being driven baldheaded and toothless. Nor do I speak for myself alone. Tens of thousands of New Yorkers who disrobe in back rooms are suffering from this crying evil. Simply because our weekly salary is \$2 per week less than it would be if our services were worth more to our employer we are obliged to skin along with a back room and one gas jet. The front room reposer may take us for common plugs, but we are not such.

Periodically we are welcome at the polls. We are so useful in the downtown office that without us all work would cease. We therefore deserve the kindly consideration of every citizen who does not want to see the social faoric darned in the heel. Will not your journal help us in this, the midnight hour of our distress. Life even without cats is hard enough. When our day's toil is over, and we have hung up the office coat, and changed the ends of our cuffs, and stood up on the car like a man, in the meantime our minds filled with the happy thought that, on arriving home, the lump of soft coal in our eye will be extracted by friendly hands, it becomes heartbreaking to realize that during the forthcoming night we are to be tossed on the mattress of unrest. And to know that our darkest we comes from a cat's not being weeks, I never knew a harsher note than the bleat of a distant lamb or the squeal of the

becomes heartbreaking to realize that during the forthcoming night we are to be tossed on the mattress of unrest. And to know that our darkest wee comes from a cat's not being able to discriminate between liberty and license! We do not expect The Sun to make this distinction clear to the cat—we have lost all confidence in the understanding of the cat—but we urge you to take our cause before we are driven to form a new political party and come forth with a Constitutional amendment and kerosene torches.

FRANK NEVIN.

Representative Babcock Not for the "Trust-Tariff" Nonsense. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: In a paragraph in this morning's Sun, in a communication from Oyster Bay, referring to the conference recently held by the President with Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hanna, Spooner and Lodge, there occurs

this statement "The Bahcock plan of putting trust made goods

on the free list was not mentioned." This totally misrepresents me, as I have never advocated the putting of trust-made goods on the free list because they were manufactured by combination or a trust, nor do I know of any Republican who has, but have always antagonized this proposition, which is of Democratic origin. and want to call your attention to an authorized interview on the lowa platform, which fully ex-plains my position on this subject, as published in the New York Tribune of Aug. 1, in which I said:
"The Iowa piatform and the Democratic Ideas of tariff reform are as far apart as the heavens are from the earth. Any changes that the Republican party would make would be strictly upon protective lines, while the Democratic idea would be a tartif for revenue only, which means free trade. The Democratic proposition to put all trust-made articles on the free list would be the worst blow that could be struck at labor in this country. It is not a question of who manufactures articles for export, whether an individual or a combination of individuals, but the question is the comparative cost of the manufacture of such articles in this country with the cost of similar articles in foreign countries. In this question the wages of labor

ean the closing of factories, followed by idleness, ery like the conditions that existed under the Wilson Tariff law "

"The Cuckoo Is a Small Bird." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lines

beginning "The cuckoo, the cuckoo, she sings as she flies," is not, as your correspondent, V. C. Glipin, suggests, "Hoosier-made poetry." It echoes pretty closely a song I used to hear twenty years ago in the Golden Vale of Tipperary, which began thus: The cuckoo is a small bird he sings as he files, He brings us good tidings and tells us no lies. It would be interesting to consider how that song came to be copied in a country schoolhouse in Indiana. Possibly some Irish emigrant from "sweet Tipperary" brought it with him.
BOSTON. DENIS A. MCCASTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The late President William McKinley, who died from being shot by an assassin, was buried on Sept. 19, 1901, that being the twentleth anniversary of Sept. 19, 1881, which was the day on which the late President James A. Garneld died as the result of an assassing

Edward Everett Hale's Advice on Eating. From Among the Clouds. All the same, it is a good experience for any one to go twenty four hours without food. He is not so apt to be cross if the egg is hard, or the buck-

TEENTON, N. J.

wheat is cold, in after life.

PENALTY OF FORGETFULNESS. Post Office Clerk Loses \$3.000 for Forgetting to Mall a Letter.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 18. - The highes penalty ever paid for forgetting to mail a letter is believed to be \$3,000, which was what it cost a Binghamton Post Office clerk. In the will of the late W. A. Tyler of this city were numerous bequests of \$3,000 each to friends. Among them was \$3,000 to George F. O'Neil, the Democratic leader of Broome county, because Mr. O'Neil always had "Col." prefixed to Mr. Tyler's name when it appeared in his paper. the Leader. Another of these \$3,000 beneficiaries in Mr. Tyler's first will was the Post Office clerk. A short time before Mr. Tyler died the

clerk called on him. As he left the house Mr. Tyler asked him to mail a letter for him, as he was anxious to have it go in the first mail. The clerk promised to do so. A few days later Mr. Tyler received a letter from a Chicago firm to whom the letter was written, inquiring why had not heard from him. He replied He replied that he had already written to them. About a month later Mr. Tyler received a letter from the firm, inclosing the envelope of his first letter. The postmark showed that the letter had been mailed at the Binghamton office just three weeks after Mr. Tyler higiven it to the postal clerk to mail. M Tyler did not say anything to the forgetful man about the letter; but he immediately made a new will in which the name of the

DOCK WE BOUGHT FROM SPAIN. Damage to It That Will Cost About \$100, 000 to Repair.

clerk did not appear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18,-In a telegram received at the State Department to-day Consul-General Bragg at Havana says that the big floating dry dock, purchased by the United States from Spain, broke yesterday near the centre while the end sections were being suspended. In a despatch to the Navy Department Lieutenant-Commander Dorn, the officer in charge, said that while lifting one of the pontoons of the great floating basin the dock broke at the gangway. Mr. Dorn asked that a naval constructor be sent to Havana to examine the dock.

In explanation of the accident Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, said that the Havana dry dock was in five sections, or pontoons, each of which may be raised independently of the others. In performing repair work one of the end pontoons was raised to enable painters to get underneath it, and the accident was to this pontoon. Admiral Endi-cott said that the word break was misleading, as the pontoon could not be broken by the strain of lifting. What happened was that the pontoon buckled, which,

however, was as bad as a break.

The dock was bought from Spain for \$195,000. It is estimated that it will cost neighborhood of \$100,000 to repair the damage

'Fr. Endeavor" Clark Home, With Reports. From the Boston Daily Advertiser

AUBURNDALE, Sept. 15.-The Rev. F. E Clark, back from his eight months' trip through Europe in the interests of the C. E., rested quietly at Hill Crest and talked interestingly of his journey. "In London," he said. "I found about 700

ocietics, with a membership of \$0,000 persons. This carries it ahead of our two leadcities. Philadelphia and Chicago, in each of which there are about 600 societies. "One of my first journeys on leaving Great

Britain was to Scandinavia, where I visited societies in Norway, Sweden and Finland in the dead of winter "Next I visited the Balkan states, Bulgaria, Bohemia, Macedonia and Hungary,

Those States in European Turkey, particu larly Macedonia, I found in a very disturbed condition. The people seemed to be in very excited state and on the eve of a rebel-This the Turkish Government is aware

"This the Turkish Government is aware of, and during the spring, on the pretence of having military manceuvres, poured 100,000 soldiers into the country, with the intention of repressing any demonstration that might occur.

"In a town called Monastir I visited four societies. A peculiar feature of their meetings is that they are held in the afternoon, as it is not safe to go out after dark. The streets are infested with robbers and thugs, and after nightfall every one has to stay within doors.

within doors
"These conditions prevail throughout European Turkey, and even in the larger cities life is not safe in the streets after dark.
"In Spain I found no feeling against Americans because of the war, and was given a

hearty greeting.

"In Bulgaria I found very encouraging conditions, but it takes a country a long time to rise that has been under the rule of the Turk. While there I met Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka and saw the baby born to the latter while she was in captivity with Mis

Stone.
"My next trip was to Iceland, where I stayed for three weeks. There are no societies there, but as I found many who were interested in our work, some will be formed very soon."

Three Daughters of Nature. From the Dallas Morning News

Miss Snow Flake of Pilot Point will arrive to-day and will be with her uncle, John Barnard, this

Miss Tannie Frost will build a frame cottage on McCoy street, block 513, for \$400.

Miss Pansy Moon of Abliene, who has been visit ing her cousin, Miss Virgile Paddock, has returned to her home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Talk about getting to Boston cheap from New York Just gaze on my "expense" list. I had been trying to beat the spirit output of your burg, when suddenly I came to my self with a bump when I realized that I came to myself with a bump when I realized that I and exactly \$1.00 left. This was in the afternoon. I said to myself, "Jack, get out to night, or it's yours for a freight." So I took the fifty-cent line to Providence without a stateroom, but slept in an armehair in the cabin and was glad to be riding instead of walking. The seven-mile walk between Atticboro and Mansfield I enjoyed because I was getting shaky as the result of my jamborine in New York. I left the pier at 5:30 on a Wednesday evening and was home in Boston at 5 Thursday

New York to Providence
Glass of beer and free lunch in Providence
Providence to Pawtucket, four miles
Trolleys, Pawtucket to Attiboro, eight miles...
Walked from Attleboro to Mansfield, seven miles

And I got home with a nickel Boston, Sept. 17.

The Hello Girl and the Cipher

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIZ: What you say about the telephone girl being prompt, atten-tive and accurate may be true, but why in hdoes she persist in calling a nought an Oh? When Goes she persist in calling a longing at the control of the contro John" two 14st John."

For the marver's (sic) sake let her superiors teach her the difference between figures and letters.

A CRANK.

Friend Crank speaks without wisdom The letter "o" is used to represent the cipher, ecause the clearness of its sound best guards against misunderstanding, Some people "aught" for "naught," and aught may turn out "eight" at the other end of the wire. The hello

girl knows her business.

To the Editon of the Sun-Sir: Assaults, such as committed on Mr. Fish, are committed every day in New York city by fust such ruffians as this man Sharkey. It is about time an example was made. There is no excuse for this thing what ever. He deserves punishment to the fullest extent, for every man knows, to strike an old man there is always a possibility of it being fatal. I hope the District Attorney's office will push this case. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Methic's Magazine for October collects in small space articles dealing with the most important and interesting subjects of the time. Especially noteworthy are "What Organized Labor Has Learned" by Raiph M. Easiey, secretary of the National Civic Federation, and "Velasquez" by John La Farge. This latter is illustrated by re-productions in double tone of some of Velasquez's most famous paintings. Miss Stone brings to an end the story of her captivity among the brigands; and there are other articles of weight and value.